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the Uleaborg province, to the north of Enontekis, the corona will be photographed by means of several cameras, following the movement of the Sun; and it is intended to establish a comparison between the spectrum of the corona and that of helium. The usual determinations of the duration of the eclipse will be made at the first and third stations.—*Nature*, 1896, March 26, p. 492.

ELEMENTS AND EPHEMERIS OF COMET *b* (SWIFT), 1896, BY
R. G. AITKEN.

The following elements are based on Professor HUSSEY'S observations of April 16th and 17th, and my own of April 19th:

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \text{G. M. T. April 17.7934} \\ \Omega &= 177^\circ 58'.3 \\ i &= 56^\circ 0.2 \\ \omega &= 2^\circ 13.8 \\ q &= 0.5645 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Omega = 177^\circ 58'.3 \\ i = 56^\circ 0.2 \\ \omega = 2^\circ 13.8 \end{array} \right\} 1896.0$$

Residuals for the middle place (O—C):

$$\Delta\lambda \cos \beta = -5''.0; \Delta\beta = -4''.0$$

The ephemeris is printed elsewhere.

MOUNT HAMILTON, April 20, 1896.

POINT REYES LIGHT SEEN FROM MOUNT HAMILTON.

On March 23, 1896, the atmosphere to the west being very free from smoke and dust, owing to the prevalence of south and southeast winds, Point Reyes was distinctly visible over the hills south of San Francisco. It was particularly plain about sunset. The next morning, between four and five o'clock, the light was also very plainly seen, flashing at intervals of five seconds, and was fully as noticeable as any of the brightest electric lights in San Francisco. From STIELER'S atlas it is found that the distance of Point Reyes from the LICK Observatory is about ninety-four miles. The sea horizon is eighty-seven miles distant at the altitude of the LICK Observatory.

The Pacific Ocean was also seen over two low places in the hills to the south of San Francisco. C. D. PERRINE.

March 28, 1896.